

Missouri 2015 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries News Release

A total of 117 fatal work injuries was recorded in Missouri in 2015 according to the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), conducted by the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) U.S. Department of Labor. Of these work-related fatalities, 108 occurred in private industry sectors.

Transportation incidents, which include roadway, nonroadway, air, water, and rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle, were the leading event or exposure of fatal work injuries in Missouri in 2015, as they had been in the previous six years. Of the 117 total fatal work injuries, 60 were transportation incidents. Most (32) of the transportation incidents were roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles. Of the 32 roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles there were 18 (56%) that did not use a seat belt. The event or exposure with the second most fatal occupational injuries was falls, slips, and trips, accounting for 14 fatalities, 13 of which were falls to a lower level. There were a total of seven homicides in Missouri in 2015. Six of the homicides were shooting by other person. All seven of the homicides occurred in the private industry.

Men were the victims in 107 of the 117 fatal work injuries that occurred in Missouri in 2015. White, non-Hispanic workers accounted for 102 of the occupational fatalities in 2015. Sixty three percent of the work-related fatalities in Missouri in 2015 occurred in workers over 45 years of age. The age category 45 to 54 years had 35 work-related fatalities and the 55 to 64 years category had 27 occupational fatalities.

Private sector wage and salary workers accounted for 77 (66%) of the total work-related fatalities in Missouri in 2015. Self-employed workers accounted for 31 (26%). Government workers accounted for the remaining nine (8%) occupational fatalities. The highest percentage (29%) of the occupational fatalities of private sector wage and salary workers occurred in the transportation and warehousing sector (NAICS 48-49). Most (56%) occupational fatalities of government workers occurred in the public administration sector (NAICS 92). The highest percentage (55%) of occupational fatalities of self-employed workers occurred in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector (NAICS 11).

In 2015, the private industry sector with the most fatal work injuries in Missouri was transportation and warehousing, accounting for 27 of the work-related fatalities. Truck transportation (NAICS 484) accounted for 24 fatalities in transportation and warehousing. The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector had the next highest number of work-related fatalities in 2015, accounting for 25 of the work-related fatalities. All other crop farming (NAICS 11199) accounted for 13 of the 25 fatalities.

The U.S. Department of Labor's BLS, in conjunction with state agencies, developed the CFOI program in 1992 to produce accurate, comprehensive, descriptive, timely, and accessible counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year. A fatality is counted in the state where the incident occurred regardless of the state of employment to alleviate duplication of reporting in the states. The BLS compiles and analyzes the data from the 48 participating states and releases its yearly report at the end of the following year.